



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 17, 1911.

"BIG BUSINESS" DIES HARD.  
WORKMEN'S INSURANCE IN EUROPE.  
THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.  
THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION.  
PHOTO-ENGRAVERS ENJOINED.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL  
OF THE  
CALIFORNIA

LABOR COUNCIL  
OF CALIFORNIA



## Eagleson Co.

Pacific Shirt Co.  
and Wilson Co.

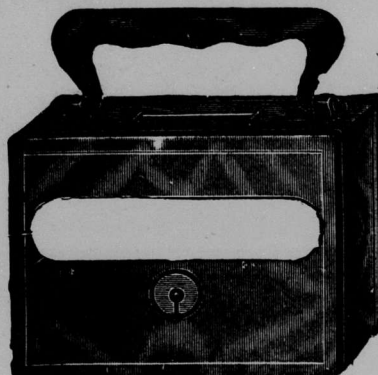
Reliable Shirts and Men's  
Furnishing Goods

Large Stock. Popular Prices

726 Market Street  
1158 Market Street, Near Jones  
Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

## The Ant Starts Saving in the Summer Time—But You Don't Need to Wait Until Summer—You Can Start to Save Right Now

Get one of these savings banks at Hale's. They are made of oxidized steel, are very strong and lasting. They will accommodate any size coin, and keep the money safely; safely even from your own likely desires to spend it on needless things. Because



You keep the bank—  
We keep the key—  
We'll open the bank  
when you wish, and you  
do what you like with the  
money.

The bank is worth \$1.00  
but sells for 35c.

Market and  
Sixth Sts.

**Hale's**  
GOOD GOODS

Market and  
Sixth Sts.



LET US ALL WORK  
FOR THE  
LABEL AND  
HOME INDUSTRY



BOOST BOOST  
BOOST

## The "Big Four"

OF CALIFORNIA  
ALL "BOOSTERS"

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of printing Invitations, Announcements, Tickets, Fancy Programs and advertising matter for Receptions, Balls, Parties, Masquerades and other occasions and satisfaction is guaranteed — **Original Ideas.**

LAPEL BUTTONS, BADGES, BANNERS

Walter N. **BRUNT** Company

880 MISSION STREET

Phones { Kearny 1966  
Home J 1966

Below 5th  
Near U. S. Mint and Emporium

Union  
Label  
Goods

This store is headquarters for Men's furnishing goods bearing the UNION LABEL.  
Shirts with the UNION LABEL.  
Collars with the UNION LABEL.  
Neckties with the UNION LABEL.  
Suspenders with the UNION LABEL.



**Johnston's**  
MENS FURNISHING GOODS  
916 MARKET ST.  
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE 5TH



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1911.

No. 5

## REDISTRICTING MILWAUKEE WARDS.

By Carl D. Thompson.

The United States Government has just released to the officials in Milwaukee the figures of the 1910 census of the population of that city. Upon this basis the wards of the city will be re-districted.

This is one of the glaring injustices which the present administration has been promising for years that it would correct, if given the opportunity.

The State laws have required this readjustment, but former administrations have succeeded in evading it. And very naturally so.

The political trick of dividing territory into districts in such a way as to give one or the other political party the advantage is well known.

In Milwaukee certain politicians have been kept in power for years by merely refusing to redistrict the city as the population increased and as required by law.

Two wards on the south side of the city, where the population is almost entirely working class, and strongly socialistic, have had for years a population from five to six times as great as some of the wards which were Democratic strongholds. For example, the eleventh ward, for years the stronghold of Socialism in Milwaukee, has a population of over 30,000, but only one representative in the city council. The fourteenth ward, recently carried by the Socialists, has a population of 32,500. While the banner ward of the old democracy in Milwaukee, the third, has a population of only 6200, and yet has the same representation as the other two.

Yet to have redistricted would have given the Socialists increased representation. Hence, the delay.

The present administration has appointed a committee, and, with the census figures in hand, will begin at once the redistricting of the city. It is not the purpose of the administration to create any more wards than now exist. In this case there will be no gerrymander.

## WASHINGTON WOMEN WIN A VICTORY.

After eight years of fighting, the Waitresses' Union of Seattle has been successful in its endeavor to have passed a bill making eight hours a legal day for women employed in the State of Washington.

Two years ago success was within their grasp, only to be defeated by special interests. This year a rider was placed on the bill which its supporters hoped would kill it. The rider exempts employees of fish canneries, fruit packers and others employed for a limited period during the year. There is a proviso which says that if, upon adjudication, the rider or amendment makes the bill invalid, only the amendment will be affected and the bill will stand.

The woman's clubs of the State came to the rescue of the eight-hour bill this year and did yeoman service. Mrs. Dr. E. P. Fick was the special representative of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and of the city clubs, and aided with her advice and counsel as well as with her pleadings before the committees of the House and of the Senate. Mrs. Fick, however, disclaims any credit for the victory, giving it to the women of the State who wrote the Senators and Representatives of the districts urging them to vote in favor of the bill.—Seattle "Union Record."

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

## "Big Business" Dies Hard

The eight-hour law for women in the State of California was passed by the Senate last week. The vote—34 to 5—is indicative of the law makers' response to public sentiment. Added to the Assembly's unanimous vote in favor of the measure, the total result is most encouraging.

The bill now goes to Governor Johnson for his signature. That it will receive the chief executive's approval is very generally believed.

Business interests are going to fight to the last post. The constitutionality of the measure will be attacked, unless present threats give way to a reign of reason and a recognition of the underlying principles involved.

Legislation of this character may seem to treat some individual cases harshly, but its scope is so revolutionary for the public good that individualities must, of necessity, give way, especially when both the present generation of women and generations of men and women to come will reap the benefit of the law enacted at this session of the California Legislature.

As one instance of many that could be duplicated, the Berkeley Merchants' Exchange last Monday afternoon considered this telegram from the Merchants' Association, Board of Trade, and Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, and the Women's Garment Association of San Francisco and Oakland:

"San Francisco, March 13—Do the retail storekeepers, merchants and other employers of female labor realize that the bill limiting the hours of women's labor to eight hours a day and forty-eight hours per week has passed the Legislature, and that only the veto of the Governor can prevent this bill from becoming a law? This law will cripple all retail business in the State, and drive out hundreds of manufacturers, and displace thousands of women wage earners. The Governor has promised to set a day for hearing of arguments and protests, and we confidently believe that the Governor will veto the bill if the evil results of same are properly and promptly presented. Have all interested in your community individually and collectively immediately telegraph their protests to the Governor and ask him to exercise his veto. Please bring the contents of this telegram at once to the attention of your principal merchants and others interested."

To the credit of the Berkeley Merchants' Exchange be it said, the request met with a refusal to act.

Foiled in the Legislature, "Big Business" has publicly declared its intention of appealing directly to the Governor of this State. Undoubtedly this step will prove a failure. It is our duty to make failure emphatic. You can help.

## THIRTY YEARS IN THE MOVEMENT.

By H. M. Burnet.

### Letter No. 8.

A peep into the future, or a prognostication of coming events. Possibly there are very few people who try or care to look into the future, and, if possible, learn in advance the possible results of this great labor movement.

To me the game is an interesting one. It has many angles, and sometimes leads to startling conclusions. I am going to ask the reader's indulgence at this time for this purpose, and give my views, and my reasons for entertaining these ideas.

Prior to the time when international unionism was established, nations were frequently at war with one another. The pretext for the wars was usually some financial insult, or wrong. But, in truth, they were for the purpose of seizing territory, plunder, and adding power. The instigators in all cases were the ones in control of the wealth, and the fighters were unorganized labor.

Today things are different. The union man of America is the brother of the union man of Europe. Kings, emperors, presidents, are the figure-heads of the people.

In olden times the kings, lords and dukes were wont to lead their men in battle. In latter times they hired their leaders. At the present time they have plenty of leaders, but no fighting men.

The reason for this is, organized labor has come to the conclusion that these so-called rulers are nothing more than despoilers, who fatten upon the life, liberty and happiness of the masses; and, knowing this, refuse to further aid them by becoming accessories to their own destruction.

Organization has taught the toiler to no longer fear his foreign brother, but, instead, to lend him a helping hand and teach him the doctrine of brotherhood.

Organized labor has two great enemies. One is capitalistic power, the other is unorganized, ignorant labor, consisting of the Asiatic hordes, driven to desperation, by centuries of feudalism.

Today capitalism is between the devil and the deep sea, driven to one of two alternatives, and is still hesitating which to choose. They are, first, to break down the bars of civilization, admit the Asiatic hordes and take the chance of holding them in submission while it further exploits the survivors, with a one to ten chance of being wiped out of existence by the survival of the toughest. Or, second, to acquiesce to the safe, sane, and humane proposition of organized labor, that of live and let live, by taking a reasonable share and letting the producer have his just share.

But labor fully realizes the danger of allowing capital to procrastinate, and proposes to force the issue before the time is forever lost to maintain the hope for self-preservation.

An old saying is "that all roads lead to Rome." So it is with truth and justice. Often these roads are built with no apparent aim or thought as to where they ultimately lead, and often they are engineered by those who least expect the final result.

The question is, what will be the final result of this great labor movement, and how soon may we expect the first installments? I use the term "installments" advisedly, because only insane people expect the millennium to come in a night. It is safe to say that we are at this moment realizing



the entering of the wedge generally all over America and Europe.

The initiative, referendum and recall, public ownership of public utilities, the election of United States Senators by direct vote—all were rank anarchism twenty years ago. Today they and many other reform measures are becoming laws.

In England the House of Lords is being bumped to pieces on the rocks of home rule for Ireland, and liberal policies demanded by the masses. Home rule for Ireland also spells home rule for Scotland and Wales. Portugal, Spain and France took it without the consent of the lords.

Canada has it and demands absolute independence. Australia and New Zealand are about to follow suit. The United States had her independence, lost it, and is about to regain it by abolishing our House of Lords, and making it a House of Representatives.

Canada wants free trade with the United States, and will get it. And as soon as the people get control of the United States, Canada will seek admission. Australia and New Zealand will follow. Ireland, Scotland, Wales and England will be a republic of States by that time, and will also become a part of the United States. Why? Because the law of self-preservation will force all the English-speaking people to unite as one nation. While the German, French and Latin peoples will form another nation, Asia will force this by undertaking to encroach upon the white nations, by and through the greed of capital.

I predict that these events will proceed very rapidly; in fact, the skirmishing is already taking place, and ten to fifteen years hence much of this will be history.

These are some of the things that are written upon the walls in type so large that blind men may know them. There are other signs that point nearer home, some of which will revolutionize themselves. Vast wealth in the hands of one or two persons, creating unlimited power, and untold suffering and misery for the masses, will very soon be prohibited.

One man a billionaire, ten million paupers, all created in one generation, is something so monstrously unreasonable that no system that makes such conditions can survive long.

To abolish this system means that the Government will be forced to take over the railroads, telegraph and telephone systems, coal mines, oil wells, warehouses, slaughter houses, flour mills, timber lands and mills, banking, iron mines and reduction works; in fact, all industries of a monopolistic nature, and conduct them in the interests of the people.

Some may say this is Socialism. Well, the definition of Socialism, according to Webster, is, "a better and more just form of government," and that is something that will never be finished, but will always bear improvement.

Now, readers, I thank you one and all for your kind indulgence, and will say "Adios."

The late John J. Ingalls, United States Senator from Kansas, once told with great glee the story of a joke at his own expense, the humor of which, however, he enjoyed as keenly as if he had not been the victim of it. "I went one evening," said Mr. Ingalls, "to make a political speech in a small town. I presume the people thought I would have difficulty in filling an hour; at any rate, they called upon the village choir to assist. I trust that the hymns were selected before my arrival, but of that I cannot be sure. I know that before the talk the choir sang, 'What Shall the Harvest Be?' and after it 'Nothing But Leaves.'"

"Will you help a worthy athlete who is trying to lower the walking record from New York to San Francisco?" "Sure! I can guarantee that you will make the next three miles 'way below record time. Here, Tige, here Tige!"

## Men and Measures

Robert B. Hesketh, vice-president of the culinary trades' international has been elected one of the nine councilmen of Seattle. He was sixth man in the primaries, moving up to second place in the final election. Mr. Hesketh has many friends in San Francisco, who will be pleased to hear of his success.

Railroads which employ telegraph operators for six hours and then, after an interval, for three more, comply with the Federal "hours of service law" of 1907. Such was the decision on March 13th of the Supreme Court of the United States, despite the claim of the Government that the nine hours must be consecutive.

Assemblyman R. L. Telfer's bill requiring that all employees on public work be paid the prevailing wage of the district in which they are employed, passed the Assembly on March 10th by a vote of 44 to 24, the opposition being led by the southern California members who feared that such an act would interfere with work on the Los Angeles water ditch. These delegates argued that San Francisco was also likely to be affected on the Hetch Hetchy work, but the San Francisco members voted for the protection of unorganized labor. This is another example of the hand stretched out to help the unfortunate without organization.

The legislative bill on school books proposed by the Illinois Federation of Labor, is ready for presentation. It provides for uniform text books in all parts of the State, the State to own the copyrights and to ask for bids on the printing. President Edwin R. Wright of the Federation told the committee that the plan would save the parents of Illinois school children \$1,000,000 a year, and that it would bring into the printing establishments of the State \$2,000,000 a year.

In the test suit of the sixteen-hour law of the Government against the Kansas City Southern in Fort Smith, Ark., on March 5th, wherein the Government asked \$12,500 damages for alleged violation of the Federal statute, Federal Judge Rogers instructed the jury to return a verdict for the road. The railway admitted the charges, but held the violation of the act resulted from unforeseen occurrences and circumstances over which it had no control. The court held that where such charges could be proven the Government could not collect. The case will be appealed.

By affixing his signature to the contract for the manufacture and printing of stamped envelopes and stamped newspaper wrappers, Postmaster-General Hitchcock put an end for at least four years from July 1st next to a contest that has waged intermittently for more than a quarter of a century. The manufacturer is to print on envelopes, in orders of 500 or more, the return addresses of the sender at no additional cost to the purchaser. A bill to prohibit the department from contracting for the printing of return addresses on stamped envelopes was urged before the recent Congress by the printing trades and many allied organizations.

The International Seamen's Congress, which threatened to advocate a general strike throughout the world at the time of the coronation of King George unless shipowners satisfied its demands, opened at Antwerp earlier in the month. The men include in their demands a unification of wages; the cessation of the use of a rubber stamp on the wrist, better food and quarters, and the abolition of the shipping masters. British consuls have already received orders to pay advance notes directly to the seamen, thus ignoring the shipping masters. Arrangements are being made for the preparation of vast camps at English seaports where athletic meetings are to be held for the purpose of raising funds to aid the strikers.



**Sterling Furniture**

The remainder of the  
**BUNSTER-SAXE** stock of  
Carpets and Furniture is now  
being sold at the **STERLING**  
sales rooms.

**PRICES ARE REDUCED**  
FROM  
 $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$   
AND  
**EASY TIME PAYMENTS**  
CAN BE ARRANGED

**Sterling**  
FURNITURE COMPANY  
AND  
**BUNSTER & SAXE**  
1049 MARKET STREET  
Opposite McAllister & Jones

**JOHN L. POLITO**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
2104 MARKET STREET  
PHONE MARKET 2247 SAN FRANCISCO

## First Showing Spring Woolens

The most complete showing of woollens is here, ready for your inspection. It consists of the most attractive designs, the most beautiful colorings, the most exclusive weaves.

## Union Men



Remember every garment is made by skilled  
Union Mechanics IN OUR OWN SHOPS

## KELLEHER & BROWNE

THE IRISH TAILORS  
716 MARKET ST.

Above Kearny

Opposite 3rd





## The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



### BUCK'S COMPANY AND CONTEMPT CASE.

By John P. Frey,

Editor "International Molders' Journal."

When the press dispatches announced the recent hearing before the United States Supreme Court of the now-famous injunction and contempt cases arising from organized labor's dispute with the previous management of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, they contained the information that the attorneys for this firm appeared before the court.

The presence of the Buck's Stove and Range Company's attorneys before the Supreme Court when these cases were heard, had led to the erroneous opinion in some sections that the relations between the company and organized labor were not friendly. This misconception has made it necessary to submit a brief statement.

Last year an agreement was reached between the present management of this company and the representatives of organized labor, including President Samuel Gompers, by which all questions which had existed were adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned.

This agreement, among other provisions, provided that "The Buck's Stove and Range Company \* \* \* will withdraw its attorneys from any case pending in the courts which has grown out of the dispute between the American Federation of Labor and any of its affiliated organizations" on the one hand, and the Buck's Stove and Range Company on the other, and the said company will not bring any proceedings in the courts against any individuals or organizations growing out of any past controversies between said company and organized labor."

After the agreement had been placed into effect in all of the departments of the plant, it was discovered that the clause just quoted might interfere with the desires and plans of President Gompers and his official associates in the American Federation of Labor, to make the injunction and contempt issues a test case before the Supreme Court of the United States.

It was upon the request of the President of the American Federation of Labor and the approval of his legal counsel, that the attorneys for the Buck's Stove and Range Company appeared before the court, and it was understood that they were there as parties to a friendly suit, so that the desire of organized labor to make the issue which had been raised by Judge Gould's injunction a test case would not be destroyed because of the friendly relations which now exist between this company and organized labor.

The opponents of organized labor and the advocates of the "non-union shop" policy have given many evidences of their displeasure because of the policy of the present management of the Buck's Stove and Range Company.

They endeavored to make it appear that no agreement had been reached between the firm and organized labor, and now they have endeavored to do injury by creating the impression that the presence of the firm's attorneys before the Supreme Court of the United States was an evidence of its unfriendliness.

In a measure, the present management of the Buck's Stove and Range Company has been placed on the "we don't patronize list" of the anti-trade-union associations.

Organized labor knows its friends and will not be misled. It is now aware that efforts are being made to injure this firm's business because its present management advocates friendly relations with organized labor, and to counteract this unfriendly influence it will do its duty by assisting this firm to place its goods upon the market.

It cannot do otherwise and be consistent.

### GOD NOT A TRUST.

By Herbert S. Bigelow.

This much the poet-philosopher of Job could see, that there was no necessary connection between poverty and personal fault, nor between prosperity and individual virtue.

The difficulty of Job was that he left unchallenged the accepted theory of special providence. On that theory the world is inexplicable. But what a stupendous poem this unknown author might have written if he could have called modern science to his aid and appealed from a special to a general providence to justify the ways of God to men!

This is the line that divides ancient from modern thought. From the old viewpoint God was a fussy politician. Survivals of this ancient mode of thought are not infrequent today.

The difficulty with so many preachers today is that they are still trying to apply a false theory of special providence to the problem of poverty. As this is the most important problem of modern life, the failure of the preachers is the more lamentable. Why does poverty persist in the face of abounding wealth? The conventional apologies of the church are as childish as the theory that floods are sent to drive out slot-machines. Face to face with the great social questions of our day, the preachers talk like the comforters of Job. They are blind leaders of the blind. They talk foolishness to men they would instruct. They libel God whom they would have men believe. They are without a social philosophy that is true to the facts of life or consistent with the sanctions of their faith. To the crime of their ignorance is added the impertinence of their pretensions as competent leaders in our social crisis.

This is the profound service to faith which has been rendered by Henry George. Just as modern science has driven superstition out of plague and pestilence and flood, Henry George has driven superstition out of the domain of economics. He has shown that the moral order of the universe extends even there. He has shown that poverty is caused by the violation of social laws which are just as certain as that floods spring from denuded forests.

Patronize the "Labor Clarion's" advertisers.

### GIVE THE CLERKS A REST DAY.

Postmaster Arthur G. Fisk has addressed letters to individuals who, because of their vocation, are liable to want their mail on Sunday. One of these letters was addressed to the editor of the "Labor Clarion." Possibly a copy, with our reply will prove of interest:

"Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., Office of the Postmaster.

"March 1, 1911.

"Dear Sir: This office has under consideration a recommendation to the Post Office Department to discontinue delivery of mail on Sunday.

"Before making such recommendation I wish to ascertain the sentiment of the people of the city, and particularly of the business community. Will you, therefore, please give me an expression of opinion on the question: 'Shall Sunday delivery of mail be discontinued?'

"I shall appreciate early action, and should I not hear from you, either for or against the proposition, I shall consider that you are willing to accept whatever decision is reached.

"Respectfully,

"ARTHUR G. FISK,

"Postmaster."

"March 10, 1911.

"Mr. Arthur G. Fisk,

"Postmaster San Francisco.

"Dear Sir: In response to your letter of the 1st inst., I desire to express myself as favoring the discontinuance of mail delivery on Sunday. Habit largely controls these matters. One becomes accustomed to receiving mail, perhaps has been calling for it for years, forgetful that others have to work as a consequence. Naturally, I am a firm believer in one day's rest in seven. Sunday is that day for the great majority of men and women. If this custom of individuals collecting mail is discontinued, not only will the employees benefit very materially, but those who have made themselves slaves to business or habit will be taught the excellent lesson that a change from routine during each week is a good thing.

"Please place me emphatically in the affirmative column.

"Thanking you for the opportunity of thus expressing myself, I remain,

"Sincerely yours,

"WILL J. FRENCH,

"Editor 'Labor Clarion.'"

Private family has nicely-furnished sunny room for gentleman; bath. 58 Landers street, near Market and Fourteenth. Rent, \$8. \*\*\*

## MEN'S SUITS

\$10



## BLUE SERGES and Others

Equal to Any at \$15



FROM every point of view by which men's suits are judged, these are THOROUGHLY GOOD. They are made of good, serviceable materials and are perfect in fit and finish. Hundreds of satisfied wearers will vouch for their quality.



### LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS. (By Pan-American Press.)

#### Jail Pleases "Harpoon" Editor.

Washington, D. C.—The small but powerful clique of Senators and Representatives who are supporting Taft's administration are thoroughly stirred up over the arrest of Urban A. Walter, editor of the "Harpoon," who has been effectively fighting the Post Office Department in the matter of humane treatment for the railway postal clerks.

There is no love for Walter in the hearts of these mighty Congressmen, and if he could have been jailed without publicity not one of them would have raised a finger to stop it, but behind this editor is the staunch support of the postal clerks, the American Federation of Labor, and all of the great string of daily papers taking the Scripps' news service.

Realizing that all this means a mighty wave of public sympathy for the jailed man and his cause, and bitterly denouncing Postmaster-General Hitchcock for having fathered another "Fred Warren case," Taft's advisors are now devising ways to get the President out of this new scrape, and at the same time save his official "face."

Editor Walter had this to say as to his arrest: "They have simply worked the gag against me in a futile endeavor to save that very gag. Of course I shall be bound over and indicted, but let me tell you—this is the death gasp of the gag."

What is generally known as the "post-office gag," was the order issued by Hitchcock and approved by Taft, forbidding postal employees to petition Congress.

#### Cigar Makers Are Good Givers.

Boston—The Boston Cigar Makers' Union raised \$22,173.51 by local assessments during the year. This is apart from the international account of the union, and was raised wholly by voluntary assessment.

The union spent \$10,342 for advertising its blue label, sent \$6365 to the Tampa strikers, donated \$400 to the Philadelphia car strikers, \$250 to the striking shirtwaist makers, \$150 to the Roxbury carpet weavers, and \$150 to the striking rubber workers of Hartford, Conn., while at the same time helping the Carney Hospital, the Floating Hospital, the Free Consumptives' Home, and other local charitable institutions.

#### Coal Paid For in Human Lives.

Scranton, Pa.—In producing 61,906,776 tons of coal in five anthracite inspection districts having headquarters in Lackawanna County, 512 lives were lost in three years.

The record of lives lost in three years of coal mining is one-third of the total number of lives lost in the eight years' war of the Revolutionary army in the fight for the liberation of the American colonies.

Reports of inspectors of the first, second, fourth and fifth districts show an increase in deaths over last year.

No figures as to the number of fatal accidents outside of the mines are given in the published report of the Bureau of Mines. During the eleven years from 1900 to 1910, inclusive, there were 1298 men killed inside the mines.

#### Law Prepares Militia for Strikes.

Washington, D. C.—Placing the militia directly under the control of the Federal Government so that no local or State opposition can prevent its use to break strikes, the new militia bill just passed the House of Representatives, is the latest word of menace against organized labor from the allied monied interests.

The bill provides for a graduate scale of wages to be paid to officers and men of the militia, ranging from 5 to 20 per cent of the regular pay for officers to 25 per cent of the army pay to enlisted men.

#### Chicago Garment Bosses Caught.

Chicago.—Demanding the immediate criminal prosecution of ready-made clothing manufacturers of Chicago, on the ground that they have associated together to boycott and blacklist union garment workers, the State Senatorial Committee that investigated the late strike has made its report to the upper House.

The report declares that the clothing manufacturers are banded together as part of a New York trade association, and that they maintain a labor bureau.

This bureau, the committee finds, maintains a rigid boycott and blacklist.

The committee further charges that the clothing manufacturers raised and lowered wages at will, forcing their employees, by means of the blacklist, to keep their jobs, and shutting to them the doors of factories which paid higher wages.

#### Railroads Make "Cut" in Labor.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has posted notices saying that the wages of all employees getting less than \$200 a month will be reduced by 10 per cent. This means that the men who have the greatest difficulty now to meet the high cost of living will receive even less wages to pay expenses with. The man drawing \$2400 a year or over will continue to draw that amount. Railroad managers know that the man who is nearest the dead line of poverty is usually willing to be pushed a little nearer to it without making an outcry.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has "sidetracked" forty engines in the past month. No mention is made of the engineers.

From its Chicago office, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad announces that 25 per cent of its construction and repair force has been laid off. Seven hundred men have been discharged in St. Paul alone.

#### FROM MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS.

By W. G. Woods.

Nearly the entire strength of the union greeted Andrew J. Gallagher at the last meeting, and interrupted his remarks on Los Angeles and other important matters with hearty applause, which culminated in a round of cheers when he stepped to the treasurer's desk and presented Treasurer L. G. Dolliver with a handsome diamond ring, the gift of his work mates in honor of his long and efficient services as an executive officer.

The operators have voted to continue their donations to the Los Angeles strike indefinitely; also have indorsed the universal label.

Two nickelodeons were declared unfair at a recent meeting, and action will at once be instituted through the Labor Council.

#### NO POVERTY.

"There will be no poverty in the world 100 years from now," says Edison, in an interview in the "Cosmopolitan." "There is no limit to the cheapness with which things can be made. The world will soon be flooded with the cheap products of machinery—not the poor products; the cheap products. Why should we expect poverty to continue?" asked Edison. "Poverty was for a world that used only its hands. When men used nothing but their hands poverty was most intense. Now that men have begun to use their brains poverty is decreasing." In short, the changes that are coming will, according to this seer, be "most wonderful—changes about which no one can today do more than dream."

"You are not tall enough to wear that bathing suit," remonstrated the dark girl. "Don't you know a skirt that ends above the knees makes a girl look shorter?" "I know it makes the men look longer," insinuated the little blonde. And that settled the matter.

## Demand the Union Label



### On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

It appeals to particular people because it is particularly good

## Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon

U  
N  
I  
O  
N



M  
A  
D  
E  
!!

### THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY Savings (The German Bank) Commercial Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital .....	\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash .....	\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds .....	\$1,580,518 99
Employees' Pension Fund .....	\$109,031 35
Deposits December 31st, 1910 .....	\$42,039,580 06
Total Assets .....	\$44,775,550 56

Remittances may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President and Manager, George Tourny; Third Vice-President, J. W. Van Bergen; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, A. H. Muller; Assistant Secretaries, G. J. O. Folte and Wm. D. Newhouse; Goodfellow, Eells & Orrick, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, George Tourny, J. W. Van Bergen, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.

### The Homephone Means Daily Telephone Economy

- ☞ Lowest telephone rates
- ☞ Extra low excess switching

Install a Homephone and Save Money



## CAN'T BUST 'EM OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE  
**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**



**WORKMEN'S INSURANCE IN EUROPE.**

The remarkable progress made in recent years by foreign countries on the subject of employers' liability and workmen's compensation is brought out by the first of two volumes, comprising the Twenty-fourth Annual Report, just issued by the United States Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor, entitled "Workmen's Insurance and Compensation Systems in Europe."

This volume treats of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, and Germany. Volume II, now in the hands of the printer, relates to Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Russia, Spain and Sweden.

Although systems of insurance and compensation for cases of industrial accidents are the best-known forms of workmen's insurance, the report shows that many European countries also possess a wide variety of insurance institutions for the relief of distress caused by sickness, invalidity, old age, and unemployment. Besides these forms, the methods of providing maternity benefits for wage-earning women and the systems of pensions for widows and orphans of wage earners are described.

**Germany Leads the Way.**

The country with the most complete system of workmen's insurance is Germany, where practically the entire wage-earning population is required by law to be provided with some form of insurance against industrial accidents, sickness, invalidity, and old age. Benefits are also provided in case of maternity for wage-earning women, while for some industries there is a system of insurance to provide benefits for the widows and orphans of wage earners.

Since a number of American States are considering the enactment of laws on employers' liability and accident compensation, the compulsory accident insurance system of Germany is of especial interest to American readers, and in this field the German system makes an impressive showing.

The employers defray the entire cost of the accident insurance, and it includes practically all the industrial workers in the country. The most striking evidence of the wide scope of this system is contained in the figures for the operations of the year 1908. In this year the number of persons insured against accident was about 27,000,000, the total receipts were about \$57,000,000, the total expenditures were about \$48,000,000, and the amount of the reserve was \$65,000,000.

The number of workmen compensated for the first time in the year 1908 was 143,000. Separate laws provide a system of compulsory sickness insurance for wage earners in which the employers pay one-third and the workmen two-thirds of the expense.

In 1908 the number of persons (not including agricultural laborers) insured against sickness was about 13,000,000, the receipts were \$95,000,000, and the expenditures were \$91,000,000. Besides these two branches there is a third national compulsory system relating to insurance for old age and invalidity, in which the employers and the workmen each pay equal amounts, while the Imperial Government provides a liberal subsidy. In 1908 the number of persons insured under this branch was 15,000,000, the receipts were \$68,000,000, the expenditures were \$48,000,000, while the reserve amounted to \$355,000,000. The three systems of insurance have been in operation for nearly twenty-five years, and the experience under them has been so favorable that, in response to a widespread demand, the German Government is now preparing to revise and extend the system, and it is expected that in a few years even greater results will be shown than those now obtained.

A number of cities in Germany are now providing subsidies for organizations providing benefits in case of unemployment. This is usually done by repaying to trade unions and similar or-

ganizations a percentage of the expenditures they make for out-of-work, travel, etc., benefits.

**Austria Has Compulsory Old-Age Insurance.**

In Austria the system of workmen's insurance is patterned closely after that of Germany, and provides relief for cases of sickness and accident to workmen engaged in manufacturing and similar industries, though there is a separate organization for the mining industries. The expense of the accident insurance is borne nine-tenths by the employers and one-tenth by the workmen, while the expense of the sickness insurance is defrayed in the proportion of one-third by the employer and two-thirds by the workmen. For the mining employees there is insurance for sickness, accident, and old age.

One feature of workmen's insurance in Austria which no other country possesses is a national compulsory system of old-age and invalidity insurance for salaried persons, such as clerical employees of all kinds; the expense of this is defrayed partly by the employer and partly by the insured person. In Austria the figures of the operation of the insurance system were also large; in 1907 the number of persons insured against industrial accidents was over 3,000,000; the total receipts were \$10,500,000, the total expenditures were \$11,800,000, and 33,500 persons received compensation for industrial accidents sustained in the course of their employment during the year. Equally large are the figures of the sickness insurance in 1907; the number of persons insured was over 3,000,000, the receipts were over \$14,000,000, and the expenditures were about \$13,500,000. The miners' insurance in 1907 included 145,000 persons; the receipts were over \$3,000,000, and the expenditures over \$3,000,000.

**France Is Alert in Legislative Effort.**

While in Germany and Austria the workmen's insurance systems are highly centralized, in France the different types of insurance are provided by a great variety of institutions and regulated by a series of separate laws and decrees. The insurance of workmen against industrial accidents is regulated mainly by the law of 1898.

The employer is required to provide at his own expense a specified system of benefits to injured workmen, and in order to protect himself he is allowed to insure his liability under the law in a variety of institutions, such as voluntary associations of workmen or of employers, private insurance companies, government funds, etc.

In some industries insurance against sickness is compulsory, but in the main the French Government has preferred to grant certain privileges to mutual sickness insurance societies, and those complying with certain requirements receive subsidies from the National Government.

In 1910 a law was enacted providing for a system of old-age pensions, though a previous law of 1905 had already put into operation a system of relief for indigent and disabled aged persons. The activities of the French Government also extend to the field of unemployed insurance. Since 1905 the Government has made an appropriation of about \$20,000 annually to encourage trade unions and similar societies to assist unemployed members.

**Belgium Requires Employers To Pay Benefits.**

The situation in Belgium resembles that existing in France. At the present time the various forms of workmen's insurance in operation relate to distress caused by accident, sickness, old age and invalidity, and unemployed. The Belgian law of 1903 requires employers to pay at their own expense a specified scale of benefits to workmen injured in the course of their employment.

A government institution offers to workmen old-age insurance policies on favorable terms, while both the employers and the workmen have organized mutual aid societies to provide sickness insurance.

The system of subsidizing unemployment in-

surance, now called the Ghent plan, originated in Belgium and has reached its greatest extent there; the cities, provinces, etc., in practically every part of the kingdom are now liberally subsidizing trade unions and similar organizations which provide systems of insurance for unemployed workmen.

**Denmark Subsidizes For Relief.**

In Denmark, the report shows that there are now in operation systems of accident insurance for the principal groups of wage earners in the kingdom, systems of sickness insurance through mutual aid societies subsidized by the State, and systems of old-age relief for those not able to support themselves. In addition the laws of 1907 and 1908 permit the local and national governments to subsidize trade unions and other organizations providing relief in case of unemployment not due to the fault of the worker.

In practically all of the countries just mentioned the accident insurance and compensation laws provide for the award of fixed sums to injured employees without the necessity of a lawsuit and without reference to the negligence of the workman, unless the employer can prove gross negligence on the latter's part.

Compensation in the form of annuities is preferred to that of the award of a lump sum, in fact the lump-sum award is given only in exceptional cases. It is usual also to provide that the employer must pay the expense of medical and surgical treatment as well as a small sum to defray funeral expenses.

The information contained in the report shows that in no case has any country after having adopted a system of compensation or insurance ever gone back to the liability system; in practically all of these countries there is a widespread demand for the improvement and extension of the existing systems and in the largest of these countries—Austria, France, and Germany—Government commissions are now at work planning for the revision and enlargement of the systems.

# Charles Lyons

London Tailor

**719 Market Street, Near 3rd St.**

**AND  
1432 FILLMORE STREET**



**Suits to Order ..... \$22.50 and up**

**Trousers ..... 5.00 " "**

**Overcoats ..... 22.50 " "**

**Established Thirty-five Years**

**¶ Carries the largest stock of wools on the Pacific Coast and is the most complete, and the worthiest representative tailoring firm of home industry in San Francisco.**



# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth St.  
Telephones: Market 56; Home M 1226.

WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year  
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.  
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1911.

"The block of granite which was an obstacle in the path of the weak became a stepping stone in the pathway of the strong."—Carlyle.

Union-label lore should be carried in the mental make-up of trade unionists. It should be put into practice at every opportunity—and these opportunities are many.

In other parts of this issue will be found interesting items about the woman's eight-hour bill. The refusal of the business men of Berkeley and Chico to petition Governor Johnson to veto the bill is a very healthy sign, and shows that the request of San Francisco's business interests does not meet with approval, even in commercial circles. These merchants who recognize the need of such legislation are to be warmly commended.

The coroner's jury in the "Times" disaster of October 1st, after an adjournment of several weeks, held its concluding session last Tuesday, and reported the following verdict: "The 'Times' building was destroyed and a number of people killed by explosion, said explosion being caused by high explosives other than illuminating gas, placed there by parties unknown." After all the promises made by Earl Rogers and his kind, the verdict is decidedly unsatisfactory. The jurors even admit that they don't know what caused the explosion.

The Sacramento Labor Temple at Eighth and I streets was formally opened on March 11th. The building is completed and the offices, stores and lodge rooms are ready for occupancy. Coroner W. F. Gormley, who has held the presidency and other offices in the Bookbinders' Union, presented the Temple with a beautiful American flag ten by sixteen feet in size. The gift was received and response made by A. Dalton, Jr., of the Labor Temple Association. A few words were said also by Labor Commissioner Frank Cooke, another member of the association. The dedication ball was held last Wednesday evening, March 15th.

The San Francisco Board of Trade, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the Women's Garment Association knocked at the wrong door when they sent a telegram, signed by all three, to the Chico Business Men's Association, asking that the latter bring pressure to bear upon Governor Johnson asking him to veto the proposed eight-hour law for working women. President Gibson of the Business Men's Association last Monday interviewed the members of the organization and found that, without exception, they favored the law. Instead of doing as requested and sending a protest to the Governor against his attaching his signature to the measure, the association is considering sending a telegram urging him to sign the bill.

## THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The people of any nation struggling against tremendous odds ought to awaken the interest and support of the inhabitants of the United States, provided the revolt is based on grounds worthy of approval.

In Mexico at this time men are banded together to fight for their rights. What are these rights? The desire to participate in the government of which they are supposed to be a part, opposition to autocratic rule, and the installation of all that is supposed to be implied by the word "republic."

Critics of this uprising are many. Some writers don't like the way the Mexican insurgents are clothed. Their trousers fail to reach as far as they should. Variety is to be noted in cut of garments, and colors are by no means uniform. Then one will read that the Mexicans are uncouth, that this unpolished condition of mind renders them incapable of self-government. Other petty reasons are given in the line of criticism, practically all non-essentials.

For many years the state of public sentiment in Mexico has convinced the observer that the time would come—probably it is here—when changes must occur. The elections have long proved a farce. Men have been imprisoned on the slightest pretext, or on no pretext at all. A convenient wall and a small squad of soldiers have frequently been utilized to convince, even against their wills, those men who have had the audacity to think for themselves.

A country-wide protest has marked the sending of the troops of this country to the Mexican border. It may be that it is too early to definitely tell the reason—diplomacy works in wondrous ways at times. The heavy expenditure of money for "drill" purposes is not considered the reason, and the coming days will probably enlighten us.

"Big business" in the United States works hand and glove with similar interests of other countries. Wall street knows that a successful revolution will mean a few dollars lost, for the inauguration of reforms in our sister land will take away some of the power now held by rich men who are using the resources of Mexico for their own financial benefit.

If the soldiers of the nation that proudly boasts of her independence are to be used in the interest of the handful of corporations and rich men that rule, in many respects, then it is time to protest, and protest vigorously. It may be well to have a force on hand for police purposes for the United States side of the border, but the mobilization shows that there is more contemplated.

There is only one way left, seemingly, on the part of the Mexicans to reach their goal. Peaceful means have met with such an exhibition of power, to say naught of prisons and bullets, that the uprising comes as a natural consequence.

Magazine articles have depicted the situation in Mexico. It is the opinion of many that they have underestimated the causes that have led to revolt. Men are not liable to lay down their lives for an idle purpose. The press of this land has failed to give the insurgent side, possibly because the avenue of news was closed for any reports other than those favorable to the Diaz Government.

Even if temporarily crushed, the rebellion against the things that are in Mexico will smoulder, and break out again at a later period.

The United States stepped into the Philippine Islands and assumed the reins of government because it was said the natives were unfitted for self-government. That being the case, why not find out exactly the causes that have led to Mexico's unrest, and insist that the people be given that recognition which is their right? If the Monroe doctrine carries with it police powers for this continent, then why not exercise those powers at this time, even if Wall street objects?

## THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION.

During the last day's session of the United Mine Workers' convention, Delegate Hefferly of District No. 12 moved "that our next delegates to the American Federation of Labor be instructed to call attention to the action of this convention in regard to the National Civic Federation, and that they do all in their power to have similar action taken in that convention of the A. F. of L." The motion was carried.

At a recent meeting of the Central Labor Union of Flint, these resolutions were adopted: "Whereas, Under the present relations of capital and labor, whose interests, instead of being identical, are directly opposed, by reason of capital being controlled by a small and ever-decreasing body of men, while the ranks of labor are being enlarged by those whose capital is being torn from them by the modern manipulation of capitalistic production; and

"Whereas, An organization known as the National Civic Federation, founded by the capitalists for the purpose of pensioning off retired labor leaders and lulling into quiet the organizations under the control of these leaders and defeating the purpose for which the labor organizations were formed; and

"Whereas, The representatives of capital, who belong to the National Civic Federation, have been and are the worst enemies of organized labor the world has ever seen. For instance, that notorious upholder of the non-unionist, Professor Elliott, is a charter member, and many others, who are worse. These men are making a well-organized effort to disrupt any movement or organization of the workers to better their conditions and are spending thousands of dollars a year to do so. All work done by this organization is secret. Why? Are the seven members of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor, who are also on the executive committee of the National Civic Federation, working against union labor? and

"Whereas, No man can serve two masters whose interests are directly opposed without being a traitor to either one or the other; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Central Labor Union of Flint, request the officers of the American Federation of Labor to withdraw from membership in any form in that organization of our enemies, the National Civic Federation. Failing to do so, we demand their resignation from the offices they now hold in the American Federation of Labor."

## A NOTABLE MAGAZINE.

The "Bakers' Journal" celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America by issuing a special number of 116 pages. The cover is a beautiful design. A woman is depicted holding aloft a torch, lighting the way, while in her right hand a cornucopia is showering good things upon the earth.

The first fifty-two pages are devoted to articles printed in German. The English section follows. Every phase of union life connected with the bakers and confectioners is touched upon—past history, the official publication, conventions, benefit features, the label, histories of locals affiliated with the international, and contributions of general interest.

The Silver Jubilee Edition of the "Bakers' Journal" is decidedly a credit to the labor movement. It is well illustrated. The work entailed in the preparation of such a volume, the general excellence of all the details, and the occasion, warrant an expression of hearty congratulation on the outcome. That Editor Chas. F. Hohmann and his staff may be spared to appropriately celebrate the golden jubilee of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America is the wish of the "Labor Clarion."



**NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.****Eight-Hour Day For Women.**

By a vote of 34 to 5 the bill providing an eight-hour day for women passed the State Senate last Wednesday, and it has gone to the Governor, who doubtless will sign it.

A curious feature of the day's proceedings was the prayer offered by Chaplain Baker, who asked the Lord to specially remember downtrodden working women and give them speedy relief from the hard conditions and long hours of their labor. The speedy relief is on the way, and it is not unreasonable to believe that the Lord heard the prayer, for if He did not it is hard to imagine many that would reach beyond the ceiling.

Senator Wright of San Diego was the most active representative of those employers who see no objection to coining the flesh of delicate women into dollars. He made as strenuous a struggle as was possible in so ill a cause, but he found only four Senators to agree with him in his estimate of the value of womankind.

It is unnecessary to say that the working women of California, and the working men also, are more than pleased by the passage of the bill, for they could not be otherwise. In fact, it is quite safe to say that there is but one class of people in California that is not gratified by the enactment of the law, and this class is composed of the soulless employers who care less for the hardship inflicted upon women than for nickels—a class from which we expressly exclude all employers of women who measure higher than the nickel standard.

It is a righteous law, and it means much for the welfare of the women of California.—San Francisco "Star."

\* \* \*

**What Is a Man?**

A chemical view: An average man of 150 pounds contains the constituents found in 1200 hen's eggs. There is enough gas in him to fill a gasometer of 3649 cubic feet. He contains enough iron to make four ten-penny nails. His fat would make seventy-five candles and a good-sized cake of soap. His phosphorus content would make 8064 boxes of matches. There is enough hydrogen in him in combination to fill a balloon and carry him above the clouds. The remaining constituents of a man would yield, if utilized, six teaspoonfuls of salt, a bowl of sugar and ten gallons of water.

A physiological and anatomical view: A man has 500 muscles, one billion cells, 200 different bones, four gallons of blood, several hundred feet of arteries and veins, over thirty-five feet of intestines and millions of pores. His heart weighs from eight to twelve ounces, its capacity is from four to six inches in each ventricle, and its size  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. It is a hollow, muscular organ and pumps twenty-two and one-half pounds of blood every minute. In twenty-four hours it pumps sixteen tons. It beats about seventy-two times a minute. In one year an average man's heart pumps 11,620,000 pounds of blood. The heart is a willing slave, but sometimes it strikes, and it always wins.

\* \* \*

**English Trade Unionists Deliberate.**

The most important question before the labor conference in England has been decided by an overwhelming majority. For some time past the party pledge, which had to be signed by all the labor candidates, has been a thorn in the flesh to a considerable number, though how large that number was, was perhaps scarcely realized till the figures of the division by which it was abolished were declared. The question was in a way a trial of strength between the more purely trade-union party and the more political Independent Labor Party.

Ever since the expulsion from the party of Richard Bell for declining to accept the pledge, the feeling against its enforcement has been ris-

ing. This had become so manifest to the executive that they brought forward an amendment to the constitution by which the Labor Party, as an organization, would be placed on all fours with the Unionist and Liberal Parties, owing to the withdrawal of the pledge which has hitherto been insisted upon, after the manner of the Nationalist Party in Ireland.

The opposition to this amendment came mainly from Keir Hardie and the more advanced section of the party, one member going so far as to explain that the change was equivalent to the notification, "No Socialist need apply." Keir Hardie rested his case mainly on the impression that the amendment was a direct surrender to the House of Lords, and would be so regarded throughout all the workshops in the country. This is a sensitive way of putting it, and Mr. Henderson spoke with a broader common sense when he declared that the executive had no desire to climb down, or even to seem to do so, but had based its recommendations on its experience of what should prove to be for the permanent well-being of the party.

The division when taken proved entirely in favor of the executive, the figures being for the proposal of the executive 1,054,000, against 306,000; a majority of over three to one.

\* \* \*

**Fresno's Experience With "Industrial Workers."**

Through a compromise recently effected by the authorities of Fresno, under which the Industrial Workers of the World were allowed to hold public meetings and exercise the right of free speech in certain designated parts of the city, the long struggle between the organization and the municipality was brought to an end.

That settlement stopped the advance of the I. W. W. reinforcements that recently entered California from the north, determined to march to Fresno and help in keeping up the fight against the City Government for the right of street speaking. And, by the terms of the compromise, the 116 I. W. W. prisoners in the Fresno jail were to be released, with the understanding that they would "move on," and would not be molested.

Fresno blundered badly in this matter from the beginning, and should have made haste to repair her error instead of persisting in it. There would have been no serious trouble with the I. W. W. if they had been allowed to do street speaking under reasonable conditions; had been treated as Democrats or Republicans would have been if they desired to voice their sentiments in public places.

But the police of Fresno made many arrests of I. W. W. speakers before they discovered there was no ordinance against street speaking. About that time a Fresno mob brutally attacked and beat I. W. W. street speakers, and destroyed the I. W. W. tent outside the city limits.

These acts were noised abroad and the result was to make the I. W. W. appear as martyrs to their cause, and to start an army of recruits to their aid from the northwest.

The experience of Fresno should be instructive to all other communities.

Let all classes of people, all organizations, political, social or religious, everywhere have equal rights and privileges on the public streets.

Let every town or city designate convenient streets or squares where public speaking shall be permitted, and let there be entire freedom of speech so long as no treason against the Government be uttered and no resort to acts of violence or incendiarism be advocated.

And let it be remembered that criticism of local or other authorities is not treason; still less "roasting" of the police.

The Fresno "Republican" well says, in a backward glance at the I. W. W. troubles, that "the only serious danger was from our own citizens—not the I. W. W. but the citizens of Fresno."—Sacramento "Bee."

**CAN LABOR STAND FOR THIS?**

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

John Mitchell has been forced out of the National Civic Federation. The edict came from the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, recently held in Columbus. It was voted that either Mitchell give up his membership in the National Civic Federation or in the mine workers' organization. Here's democracy for you and personal liberty which gives the ordinary friend of organized labor a cold chill. It will give the enemies of trade unionism ammunition for many a day.

For years I have been going up and down this country boasting of the splendid spirit of trade-union leaders, of their fight for the purest democracy and their demand for a square deal; but what can a man say in the face of this? It is not a question of personal likes or dislikes; it isn't even a question of personal character. The big principle that is involved is the right of an American citizen, even though he be a trade unionist, to belong to any kind of an organization that he chooses, provided he believes that that organization is not detrimental to the interests of the workingman. What right has a convention of labor—or any other convention—to dictate what shall be a man's religious, economic or social affiliations? If the workingmen of America can't trust Mitchell, whom, among their number, can they trust? He has not been found guilty of treason to organized labor, but has stood squarely in conventions and in conferences for an absolutely square deal to all concerned. Can a man do more than this?

It has been meanly charged that Mitchell has worn a dress suit and that he has dined with millionaires. What of it? If he had cared to do so, he might have made this a common practice, for he has had the opportunity of getting a better job than the workingmen of this country have ever offered him. He has the brains and the ability to make good on some of the biggest propositions that are being offered by the corporations.

I am sorry—mighty sorry that the thing has been done. It won't hurt Mitchell. It will come back as a boomerang upon the men who are responsible for this foolish and short-sighted policy. But, worse than this, it will react upon the entire labor movement in America.

**ITALIAN WORKERS CO-OPERATE.**

The workingmen and women of Milan, Italy, are carrying on a most remarkable enterprise, according to Odon Por, who writes about it in the "Coming Nation" of March 11th.

The various unions and co-operatives have combined into a federation. This federation then takes the contract for building houses, sewers, streets and even railroads. It pays its members full union wages, does its own managing, and always has one of the most complete technical outfits in Italy. Although it has been in existence only three years, it employs fifteen hundred people throughout the year, and has already done work to the amount of \$1,200,000.

It differs from other co-operatives in that, under no conditions, are the profits from the enterprise divided among the individual shareholders. They are used, first, for the purposes of mutual aid, such as caring for widows, orphans and the sick, after these have been provided for, the remainder is spent for propaganda and in assisting other co-operatives who are just starting, or workers who are on strike.

The whole article is a prophecy of what might easily be done in any country where the workers awake to the possibilities of their own powers.

"A happy man does not acquire his happiness out of life, but brings it within himself. It emanates from him and reflects back upon him its original source."—Schaffy.



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 10, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Gas and Water Workers—Geo. W. Bell, J. J. Breslin, John J. Cain, Phil Knell, Geo. Wands, Edw. Werner. Bartenders—Ben Heavy, O. E. Eccles, vice Dan P. Regan and P. T. Barling. Building Material Teamsters No. 216—J. J. Dunnigan, vice Albert A. Maitland. Cigar Makers—Wm. Applefield, vice Henry Knobel. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Alaska Fishermen's Union, notification that they had signed up agreement with Alaska Packers' Association, and men were about to leave for Alaska; agreement calls for 10 per cent over last year. From Cooks' Helpers' Union, notification of reduction of initiation fee. From Secretary of State Knox, acknowledgment of Council's resolutions dealing with immigration clause between United States and Japan. From Sacramento Trades Council, thanks for assistance. From District Council of Painters, notification that trouble with Klopstock Bros. had been adjusted. From A. F. of L., request for approval of charter for United Laborers of California. From Senators Perkins and Flint, and Congressmen McKinlay and Needham, acknowledging Council's petitions on various matters. From Assemblyman Rodgers, pledging support to Senate Constitutional Bill No. 23. From T. E. Burke, secretary United Association of Plumbers, wishing the San Francisco trade-union movement success in Panama-Pacific Exposition project. From Direct Legislation League, thanks for assistance in adoption of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 23. From District Council of Painters, notification that they had refused to permit their members to work on the unfair Hippodrome Theatre on Market street, near Seventh. From Al McCabe, secretary to the Governor, acknowledgment of resolution in relation to appointment of John P. McLaughlin to office of Labor Commissioner. From R. B. Hale, acting-president of Panama-Pacific Exposition Committee, stating that Council's request for representation upon executive board would be brought to the attention of the directors at the next meeting.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Local Granite Cutters' Union, copy of notification from Rocklin branch that the Matt Sandal Stone Co. of that place had been declared unfair. From Lincoln, Neb., Central Body, request for financial assistance to relieve the debt on Labor Temple.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Application for re-affiliation from Local No. 537, I. B. E. W.

Referred to Secretary—From James Himmel, general organizer of International Jewelry Workers' Union, asking that fraternal organization be requested to urge a demand for Jewelry Workers' label on all badges, etc., for the coming celebration. From Plumbers' Union No. 82, Tacoma, Wash., asking information relative to Gas Makers in that city.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From San Francisco Housing Association, further information on proposed changes in tenement-house law.

A communication was received from San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, submitting the names of Geo. W. Bell, Wm. P. McCabe, John O'Connell, R. Cornelius, Will J. French, Leo Michelson and A. J. Gallagher, vice Wm. Wright, as directors for the ensuing term, and asking Council's approval of same. Duly approved.

A request was received from the local Socialist Party to appoint a speaker to represent the Council at a protest meeting to be held Friday evening, March 17th, on the matter of sending United

States' troops to the border of Mexico. On motion, the request was complied with, and Delegate Bowlan appointed to act.

A request was received from the District Council of Painters for indorsement of Assembly Bill No. 1392, which was an amendment of an Act relating to the duties of Labor Commissioner, and which provided for a special deputy for the inspection of scaffolding on buildings, etc. On motion, Assembly Bill No. 1392 was indorsed. The District Council also requested that the Council oppose Assembly Bill No. 1024, an Act entitled, "To prohibit affixing to, or displaying on the exterior of any building, or place in which the sale of liquor is conducted or carried on," etc. Request complied with.

Resolutions were presented by Delegate Rose H. Myers, and, on motion, were unanimously adopted, as follows:

"Whereas, Sister members of the San Francisco Labor Council were delegated by their respective unions to appear before the Assembly and Senate committees of the 39th Legislature of the State of California, and

"Whereas, These delegates appeared before the committees of the Legislature in the interest of securing a shorter working day for women, and urging the members of the committees to act favorably upon Assembly Bill No. 248 for the purpose of securing the passage of an eight-hour bill for women workers, thereby reducing the maximum number of hours to eight for one calendar day, and

"Whereas, The untiring and sincere efforts of these sisters, after securing the favor of the committees, were instrumental in securing the final passage of the measure in both Houses of the 39th Legislature of the State of California, which made the bill a law of this great State, and

"Whereas, This law will be of great value to the women of California, and to laboring people generally, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the members of the San Francisco Labor Council tender their sincere thanks and appreciation to the sisters for their efforts in securing the passage of Assembly Bill No. 248 in both houses of the 39th Legislature of the State of California, which ultimately made the bill a law, and be it further

"Resolved, That the Council hereby thanks, most sincerely and gratefully, those persons not affiliated with the Council who were active in securing the passage of this humane legislation in the 39th Legislature of the State of California, and be it further

"Resolved, That the same be spread on the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council and printed in the 'Labor Clarion.'"

Resolutions were also presented dealing with the imprisonment of Armenians in Russia, and the failure to try them by the Russian authorities, which, on motion, were adopted, as follows:

"Whereas, It has been made to appear to the San Francisco Labor Council of the State of California, that about five hundred Armenians of education, rank and standing are imprisoned in Rostov and Novochoerkaska, in the Monarchy of Russia, for political causes, and have so remained for long periods of time without any preliminary hearing or opportunity to present their cases to any court of justice, which imprisonment is revolting to the sense of justice of all mankind, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the said Labor Council hereby protests against such imprisonment, and asks the Honorable Hiram W. Johnson, Governor of the State of California, and the Legislature of the State of California, to take such measures by way of legislation or resolution as will bring this condition of affairs most effectively before the Government of the United States, with a view to having the United States make representations to the Russian Government for the purpose of remedying this evil, and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each of the following-named persons: The President of the United States, the Senators and Congressmen representing California, the Secretary of State, the Governor of the State of California, and the Senators and Assemblymen representing San Francisco City and County."

**Reports of Unions**—Barbers—Still struggling to unionize several unfair shops; are glad to report that no members of organized labor were found patronizing these places. Broom Makers—Still boycotting McKenzie Broom Co.; committee has been appointed to visit grocery stores. Press Feeders—Requested the secretary be in-

## The Best Way

to help make San Francisco a million by 1915 is to

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

## "LUNDSTROM" HATS

have been made here by the best Union workmen since 1884.

Considering Quality and Style they are equal to the world's best.

To make shopping more convenient, we have stores in five different localities.

### Lundstrom's Exclusive Hat Stores

1178 Market Street      2640 Mission Street  
26 Third Street  
72 Market Street      605 Kearny Street

UNION MADE



### CARROLL CRAWFORD

(MEMBER S. F. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 21)  
REGISTERED OPTOMETRIST  
EXPERT OPTICIAN

3020 Sixteenth Street Between Mission and Valencia

Open Tues., Thurs. and Sat. evenings until 8 o'clock for benefit of those unable to call during the day. Glasses to order from \$2.50 up

### Boom the Label

Modern Methods  
First-Class Work



## EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.

53 to 67 COLTON STREET

The only  
LAUNDRY  
USING THE  
UNION LABEL

Ring up { Market 1511  
or Home M 1511

ESTABLISHED 1853

*Thomas*  
THE CLEANSER

The Largest and Most Up-to-Date Works on Pacific Coast  
27 Tenth St., San Francisco

Phone us { Market 230  
Home J 2300

BRANCHES: 135 POWELL STREET  
266 SUTTER STREET  
1453 POLK STREET  
1158 McALLISTER STREET  
1164 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING

MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS

F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works



structed to write breweries of San Francisco to the end that their label work be printed in this city. Bakers—Still boycotting French bread bakeries; demand union-label French bread.

**Executive Committee**—Submitted a progressive report, and stated that Cooks' Helpers had adjusted their trouble with the Oyster Loaf Cafe.

**Organizing Committee**—Reported that it would have to get further information on application of Curb Setters' Union from the A. F. of L.; filed.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Submitted a lengthy report dealing with the subjects referred to them. Committee recommended that Council take no action on Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 29 relating to persons who shall be prevented from exercising the privilege of an elector of this State. It recommended that Council indorse Senate Bill No. 292, relative to the directing of practicing physicians or officials in charge of hospitals to report all persons affected with tuberculosis to the health authorities. Also recommended that Council indorse Assembly Bill No. 1098, dealing with the matter of salary loans and interest thereon, etc. Recommended that Council oppose Assembly Bill No. 1106, relating to the appointment of the Superintendent of State Printing. Report of committee concurred in.

Legislative Agent Nolan submitted a report showing the progress of legislation in which this Council is interested. Delegate Nolan further called attention to a meeting to be held Saturday morning, March 11th, by merchants and others to protest legislation which would take from San Francisco representation in the Legislature that it now enjoys. He moved that a committee of three be appointed to attend said meeting in the name of the Council and join in the protest; motion carried. President Kelly, Delegate Nolan and the secretary were appointed to act.

Delegate Louise LaRue took occasion to compliment Legislative Agents Nolan, Clancy and Leavitt for the manner in which they had worked for the woman's eight-hour bill, and paid a high compliment especially to the efforts of Brother Nolan.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn.

**Hall Association**—Committee reported progress in the matter of subscription for bonds issued for new temple.

**New Business** — Communication from Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, stating that they had adjusted their trouble with the San Anselmo Dairy, and requested that the boycott be raised. Request complied with.

**Receipts**—Barbers, \$14; Carpenters No. 1082, \$10; Web Pressmen, \$6; Box Makers, \$4; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$4; Stage Employees, \$4; Pile Drivers, \$28; Molders, \$10; Waiters, \$20; Stable Employees, \$10; Drug Clerks, \$4; Carpenters No. 483, \$16; Tailors, \$12; Plumbers, \$10; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$6; Gas and Water Workers, \$10; Cooks' Helpers, \$24; Carpenters No. 1640, \$6; Moving Picture Operators, \$4; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Housesmiths, \$14; Electrical Workers, No. 6, \$24; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$4; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$8; Garment Cutters, \$2; Blacksmiths, \$4; Cement Workers, \$14; Tobacco Workers, \$2; Amalgamated Carpenters Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, \$16; Tanners, \$8; Cracker Bakers, \$6; Freight Handlers, \$4; Janitors, \$4; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$10; Grocery Clerks, \$4; Barber Shop Porters, \$6; Refund Strike Committee, \$3.50. Total, \$339.50.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, telegrams, etc., \$7; "Bulletin," 25 cents; "Chronicle," 75 cents; stenographer, \$20; assistant stenographer, \$18; John I. Nolan, \$42; expense of special delegate to Sacramento, \$15; donation to Woman's Union Label League, \$10; Pacific Telephone Company, \$22.06; Home Telephone Co., \$5.50. Total, \$180.56. Adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

## Thrust and Parry

"There was a riot the other day in Stockton, where 200 peons from 'Arizona and California' took possession of the Stockton yards of the Southern Pacific Company, demanding to be paid \$1.60 per day, which they claimed had been promised. There was no trouble in quelling the riot, and the peons are probably in Stockton yet, as the company refuses either to employ them at \$1.60 per day or to furnish transportation to take them back to where they came from. And where they came from was doubtless Mexico, for there is no reason to doubt that all of them were contract laborers imported in violation of law."—San Francisco "Chronicle."

Sometimes we have to disagree with the way the "Chronicle" views matters pertaining to labor. In this instance, however, we are of one mind in the deductions advanced by the morning daily, especially when it says:

"Such treatment of laborers is in no way likely to make for increased popularity of the Southern Pacific Company in this State, for every small employer of labor well knows that \$1.60 per day for hard work is as low a wage as any laborer can afford to take. Particularly considering the fact that the last fiscal year of the company was the most prosperous in its history, and that it pays regular and large dividends on a capitalization not justified at all by actual investment and risk. Such pinching of probably low-grade laborers merely because it seemed possible to pinch them is in a line with the course which the Southern Pacific Company has always pursued. It 'gets' the people coming and gets them going. It extorts unreasonable rates from shippers and denies reasonable compensation to its laboring force."

There was a time when the paper printing such doctrine would have been called harsh names by the "Chronicle." Conversion is good—even late in life.

"It was high time to take up the fight here and elsewhere, if only to learn whether the United States is, or is not, a free country. Labor unionism makes much of the 'American' shibboleth but if there is anything that flouts and menaces the basic freedom of American society it is organized labor's interference with the right of a citizen to sell his time and labor or to hire another man's as he pleases, subject only to the intent and provisions of the law."—San Francisco "Argonaut."

Seems to us that a blind man, reading the foregoing, would see the gentle yawp of the "Argonaut." Issue after issue contains the same kind of stuff. Monotony is the "Argonaut" editor's chief stock-in-trade. One of the greatest jokes of modern times is the alleged "right" of the wage earner to "sell his time and labor" unless he joins with his fellows for that very purpose. And as for "the intent and provisions of the law," has the "Argonaut" forgotten its stand when "certain rich men" were too close to the law to be comfortable?

"While lying awake nights, did it ever occur to you that coffee might be the cause of wakefulness? And that many people have obtained sound, refreshing sleep by cutting out the coffee and using well-made Postum. 'There's A Reason.'"—Newspaper advertisement.

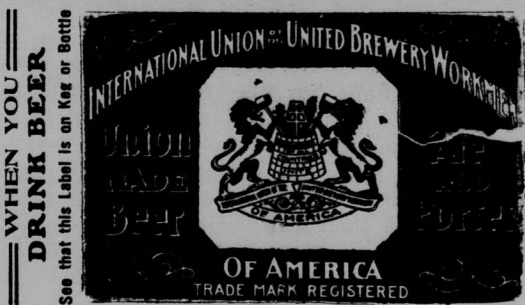
Yes, "There's a Reason" why some of us lie awake at night. Coffee is not the cause. We are so sorry that C. W. Post has been proved in the courts of New York City to be all that he should not be, that our thoughts naturally revert to the verdict. Fifty thousand dollars make up quite a sum. Sleep is banished when the unfortunate Post's predicament is called to mind. We sympathize with him, for "There are Reasons For the Verdict."

## AN INVITATION

We invite deposits from everyone—rich, poor, old and young. We recognize no classes but treat large and small depositors with the same courtesy and consideration.

## HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Mar., Green on White.

## Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

## Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.



SOMETHING NEW

Perkins Rubber Heel WILL NOT SLIP

Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more. Keep your money at home.

MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO

THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

## FRANK BROS.

THE BIG CLOTHIERS For MEN and BOYS

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH

## The Central Trust Company Of California

Chas. F. Leege, Pres. B. G. Tognazzi, Mgr.

CAPITAL PAID IN, \$1,000,000.00

SURPLUS, - - - \$500,000.00

Check Accounts Solicited.

Interest on Savings Accounts at rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Market and Sansome Streets

BRANCH

624 Van Ness Ave.



### Notes in Union Life

Death has been busy in our ranks during the past few days. The following well-known unionists have been called away: Thomas E. Little of the iron molders, Robert Benjamin of the bartenders, Michael Cavanaugh of the cement workers, M. J. McCloskey of the bay and river steamboatmen, Herman O. Rusch of the riggers and stevedores, John Lehritter of the barbers, Felix Witkowski of the millmen (No. 422), James Buckley and Jeremiah J. Cullinane of the painters, and Gabriel A. Honen of the housemiths and iron workers.

Secretary Andrew J. Gallagher journeyed to Sacramento last Wednesday to represent the interests of the workers, organized and unorganized, in the fight for the eight-hour bill for women. Mrs. Hannah Nolan and Miss Maud Younger eloquently gave reasons why the Governor should affix his signature to the now-famous measure. John I. Nolan, L. B. Leavitt and others did their part well.

The garment workers are going to redouble their efforts to induce all women working at the business to join the organization. If it were not for the splendid fight for the eight-hour day, unanimously supported by the trade unions, many women would have no relief from the drudgery of the nine, ten and twelve-hour systems. Consequently, both gratitude for what has been accomplished and a realization of one of the most effective agencies to gain betterments should impel women to join with other women for self-protection. And the same line of argument holds good for the men folk.

President W. G. Woods of the moving picture operators has installed the officers of a new union in San Jose.

John I. Nolan was warmly praised at last Friday night's meeting of the Labor Council for his activity in behalf of labor legislation.

Delegate Louise La Rue has commented on the failure of the three big department stores of San Francisco—Hale Bros., Weinstock & Lubin and the White House—to protest against the eight-hour bill for women. We should very much like to have had this trio joined by all the big establishments of the city.

The photo-engravers' picnic last Sunday was a complete success. The day was all that could be desired, the stout gentlemen affiliated with the organization obeyed instructions and placed themselves at intervals along the deck of the little steamer, and the entertainment afforded members and guests was of the highest order.

The machinists of the bay cities are going to give their third annual picnic on Sunday, April 30th, at Shell Mound Park.

James A. Himmel is keeping busy organizing the jewelry workers. Several stores have applied for the label.

Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin has moved his offices from the Ferry Building to the Mechanics' Savings Bank Building, Market and Mason. This is an excellent step. The old quarters were too far away from the center of the city. A row of offices has been obtained on the sixth floor.

John Kean has resigned his position as business agent of the longshore lumbermen, and next Monday will take office as Deputy Labor Commissioner. In his new sphere he will have the best wishes of many friends in and out of the labor movement.

The broom makers are actively engaged in boycotting the McKenzie Broom Company. The union of this craft deserves every encouragement. Insist upon the union label.

The Los Angeles grocery store will be incorporated with B. B. Rosenthal president and Andrew J. Gallagher secretary-treasurer.

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS ENJOINED.

The struggle of the Boston Photo-Engravers' Union in the courts has attracted country-wide attention. The right to strike was practically denied at first, but subsequently victory rested with the men.

On March 3d the Massachusetts Supreme Court made permanent the injunction against the officers of the Photo-Engravers' Union from "interfering in any way" with the business of Folsom & Sunergren, and other employing engravers, and awarded the above-named company \$500 damages.

The court upheld the lower court in holding that the strike to compel the masters to unionize their shops was illegal.

A few weeks ago Judge Richardson was compelled, because of the weakness of the case, to quash the attempt of the employers to have the officials of the photo-engravers jailed for contempt of court for alleged violation of the temporary injunction. This was thought a great victory at the time. Now it is made plain that the employers and the courts had a card up their sleeves.

The strike was called on July 26th last, and because of the actual picketing by the men, fifteen shops found themselves tied up. Seven shops then settled, but the others held out.

On July 29th Judge Richardson granted a temporary injunction to Folsom and Sunergren, which prevented the men even from "inducing" non-unionists to quit work. That injunction is now made permanent, and the men find themselves tightly bound by legal cords.

Says the court's decision in its blow at Union No. 30:

"Strengthening the forces of a labor union, to put it in a better condition to make its claims in controversies that may afterwards arise with employers, is not enough to justify an attack upon the business of an employer by inducing his employees to strike.

"The master was undoubtedly right in finding that the purpose of the defendants and the real object of the strike was not so much to obtain certain slight advantages referred to in the proposed agreement, as to compel the employers, by inflicting this injury upon them, to submit to an attempt to obtain for the union a complete monopoly of the labor market in this kind of business, by forcing all laborers who wished to work to join the union, and by forcing all employers to agree not to employ laborers except upon such terms as they could make with the combination that should control all labor in this business. This has been held to go beyond the limit of justifiable competition."

### ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announcements for next week should result in an immediate rush to the box office. C. William Kolb will begin a two weeks' engagement with this Sunday's matinee, in "The Delicatessen Shop." The Frey Twins stand before the world today as specimens of perfect physical manhood. Miss Hamid Alexander will sing, to her own piano accompaniment, a number of catchy numbers. Stuart Barnes, so frequently styled the Prince of Monologists, will amuse with a new stock of songs and stories. Next week closes the engagements of Lola Merrill and Frank Otto, The Six Flying Banvards, Jarro the Lemon Trickster, and that splendid musical act "The Rolfonians." New daylight motion pictures of particular interest will close the performance.

Mazdaznan—Dr. O. Z. Hanish will lecture at 677 McAllister st. Wed., Fri., Sat., Sun., Mon., Tues., March 22-28, 8 p. m. Women's meetings Thurs., Tues., March 23, 28, 2:30 p. m. on "Health and Breath Culture—Way to Health and Joy by Breath and Diet." Labor people especially invited. Free. \*\*\*

### "COAST SEAMEN'S JOURNAL" SPECIAL.

The Great Lakes strike is the motif for a special issue of the "Coast Seamen's Journal" this week. A good-looking cover contains the usual sixteen-page paper. The slogan is "The Brotherhood of the Sea." Articles tell of the progress of the long struggle for the right to organize. Two or three of them are printed in foreign languages, showing that Editor Macarthur has on his staff men of diversified accomplishments.

A warning is given to all friends of progress to keep away from the Great Lakes while the contest is on. The inability of the shipowners to secure competent maritime workers is the one big factor that will eventually lead to success. Of the staying power of the sailors there is no doubt. It has been tested before, and never found wanting. All that is associated with the cause of unionism is at stake, and we earnestly hope that the victory will come quickly and completely.

Patronize the "Labor Clarion's" advertisers.

## WHEN CLANCY MAKES YOUR CLOTHES

You look better wherever you go. Your clothes fit. The material is select. The cut is distinct and individual. The workmanship is thorough. There's a dash of style and an air of fashion about you that renders your appearance prepossessing. It costs no more to dress smart and clever.

There's a Big Commercial Value  
in Clancy's Good Clothes  
Yet They Cost Less

**\$22.50**

See my \$35 Blue Serge for \$25

**CLANCY**  
Classy Tailor  
992 MARKET ST.

### WHEN ORDERING CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING



Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

**Most Business Men**  
LIKE GOOD  
OFFICE STATIONERY  
**Regal Typewriter Paper**  
(124 KINDS)  
REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY  
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST  
**All Office Supply People**



### Pertinent and Impertinent

For the first time in the history of Kentucky a man has been sentenced to life servitude in the penitentiary for stealing a turkey. Caswell McCatten, a negro, who had served time in the penitentiary twice before for other crimes, was brought into court charged with having stolen one turkey gobbler just before Christmas, from the roost of Reuben Offutt. Owing to the big price of turkeys at the time, it was said McCatten had taken a fowl which was valued at more than \$10. The jury brought in a verdict for life imprisonment under the habitual criminal act. One man gets a life sentence for stealing a turkey. Other men who steal millions by fraud and chicanery, and rob generations to come, are lauded as financiers and welcomed to the high places. The chances are that if the negro had stolen one thousand turkeys he would have been hailed as a smart business man.

The usual trouble of the Government in getting competent male stenographers at from \$840 to \$900 a year has resulted in the Civil Service Commission setting an examination for March 23d. A salary of less than \$3 a day doesn't look good, evidently, for male stenographers. Their skill is worth more money, especially as they are liable to be sent to any part of Uncle Sam's domains. A larger salary would remove the chief objection to entrance into the Government service.

Ohio has a State Fire Marshal. He says in his annual report that over 500 fires, with a cost of about \$200,000, were caused during the past year by matches, most of them by children playing with matches. He recommends legislation against the friction match, putting it out of use. He also recommends that it be made a felony for parents to go away leaving children alone locked up for the day. As this is done chiefly by poor women going out to work, such a law would be impossible of enforcement.

William Jennings Bryan discussed "The Influence of the Modern Newspaper" before a Philadelphia audience on the evening of March 13th. He declared that the American newspaper has lost much influence and prestige, due in part to the devotion of too much space to crime and domestic infelicity. Because the public seems to demand such news, he said, was no reason that it should be used. A journalist should not sell things that are not good for the public to read. "The greatest menace to our country today," Mr. Bryan added, "is the pollution of the editorial and news columns by interests that are practicing grand larceny on the people. Many of our great newspapers are owned by interests which have their hands in the pockets of the people, and use the papers to chloroform their readers." Mr. Bryan advocated the passage of a law that would compel newspapers to publish not only the names of their nominal owners, but also the holders of mortgages upon the property.

Senator Caminetti quoted figures in his address before the California Senate showing that out of a total of 32,000 working women in the bay cities, 48 per cent were earning less than \$9 per week. He called to the attention of the Senate that modern machinery had decreased the cost of production, but had not increased wages, and quoted the fact that although girls were worked for many hours overtime in holiday seasons, they were not paid extra. Another reform sadly needed is legislative insistence that women shall be paid a living wage, and thus protected when unorganized.

The Mayor of Topeka, Kansas, believes that the city should provide work for all that are idle, by keeping certain lines of improvements always ready for the employment of all such. The work of trimming trees will keep great numbers busy, he says, and the branches trimmed off can be cut up and sold to help pay expenses.

### PUBLIC RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT.

Arrangements are being made by the city administration of Milwaukee for the establishment of a new department. It is to be a department of public amusements and recreation.

This department will have a general advisory relationship to the various lines of public amusements that are being developed in the city.

The municipal dance has been such a great success that it has completely outgrown the big Auditorium. Steps are now being taken to develop centres for public amusements of this kind in the various sections of the city. In this way it is hoped that an even greater number of people may be able to take advantage of the opportunity for amusements, and besides the neighborhood spirit will be developed.

In addition to the social centres and other various forms of amusements, there are the municipal band concerts in the Auditorium Sunday afternoons during the winter, and in the parks during the summer.

In connection with these various amusements, it is the purpose to introduce certain educational features as well. Along with the dances, for example, certain literary and rhetorical exercises are conducted for part of the evening. Then there are lectures, moving picture shows, folk dances, and exercises of various kinds. Reading rooms and study classes, branches of the public library, various kinds of clubs, and even gymnasias, are being established in connection with these centres.

The theory of the present administration is, that by affording wholesome amusements for the people, the tendency will be to draw them away from those which are demoralizing. Instead of following a policy of repression and coercion, the idea is to attract the people by offering better, and a higher grade of pleasure at a price that will be within the reach of all.

And in this general policy, practically all classes are in agreement. It is a rather striking thing to see at the municipal dances, prominent representatives of the clergy, a group from the Y. M. C. A., and another from the Y. W. C. A., as well as representatives of the various civic societies and clubs of the city.

In short, the efforts along this line seem to have succeeded in drawing together the whole community in a wholesome effort to provide elevating and pleasant public amusements for the people.

### CAUSE OF FAILURE.

Wherever representative government fails, it fails because the representative proves incompetent or false to his trust. Intrenched in office for his full term, his constituency is powerless and must submit to misrepresentation. There is no way to correct his blunders or to protect against his betrayal. At the expiration of his service he may be replaced by another who will prove equally unworthy. The citizen is entitled to some check, some appeal, some relief, some method of halting and correcting the evils of misrepresentation and betrayal. The initiative, referendum and recall will insure real representative government.—"La Follette's Magazine."

Smoke Inspector Bird of Chicago has been figuring up the loss entailed by the oceans of soot that is poured down upon the people annually, and he puts the amount at \$21,000,000, or \$10 per capita of population. This condition could be remedied in a few years, he believes, if funds should be provided for active prosecution of the violators of ordinances.

"You say you didn't see the number of the car that knocked you down, but could you swear to the man?" "I did, but I don't think he heard me."

### THE UNCRUSHED RANKS.

By Arnold B. Hall, Gainesville, Ga.

In the great mental millennium that will descend like the spirit of love on society, the cause of labor will be written in everlasting letters in the eternal temples of intelligence!

Every union worker is a unit of usefulness. Labor will live!

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. \*\*\*

Patronize the "Labor Clarion's" advertisers.

**New Orpheum** O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton  
Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.  
Week Beginning this Sunday Afternoon.  
MATINEE EVERY DAY.

THE STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE.

C. WILLIAM KOLB and a Complete Company, in "The Delicatessen Shop"; STUART BARNES, the Prince of Monologists; MISS HAMID ALEXANDER; THE FREY TWINS; MERRILL & OTTO; THE SIX FLYING BANVARDs; JARROW; DAY-LIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—Great Musical Hit—ROLFE & HIS ROLFONIANs, presenting "The Lawn Fete."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.  
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONES DOUGLAS 70. HOME C 1570.



James A. Sorensen  
Pres. and Treas.  
14K, 18K, 22K  
WEDDING RINGS

### Sorensen Co.

Reliable Jewelers  
and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelities.

715 Market St., next Call Bldg.  
2593 Mission St., near 22d.  
All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.



### PATRONIZE

ONLY THOSE

### NICKELODEONS

AND

### Moving Picture Shows

Displaying this Label in the Ticket Office



It Means to Us What Your  
Label Means to You



Moving Picture Operators' Union



### MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, March 14th, President Albert A. Greenbaum, presiding.

Alfonso Ercole was admitted to membership upon examination.

W. H. Mathewson was reinstated to membership in good standing.

The resignation of J. H. McCall was received and accepted.

Permission was granted members to play with the Stanford University Orchestra at regular union rates on March 23d, 1911; also permission granted members to volunteer services for benefit to be tendered to Mr. Frank Hardy, a member of the Post Office Clerks' Union, on April 18, 1911.

Leaders of amateur bands and orchestras will please fill out blanks sent them for list of members, and return same as soon as possible.

Teddy is back at his desk again, after a week's absence, caused by illness.

V. I. Kec has gone to St. Paul, Minn., where he has accepted an engagement to play French horn with the St. Paul Symphony Orchestra this season. He expects to return to San Francisco when the engagement has been completed.

The union possesses two very proud and happy members just at this time, in the persons of Charles Porep, the popular cornist of Alameda, and G. W. Peterson, of the Grand Theatre Orchestra, the stork having visited the homes of both this week and left each a twelve-pound baby boy.

L. R. Ortion left this week for Europe for an extended visit. He expects to be absent about six or eight months, during which time he will visit all the places of interest in Europe, and intends to make quite a stay with friends and relatives in Paris.

No. 257 is the number which wins the xylophone raffled for the benefit of J. V. Hiser. Party holding ticket will please notify Mr. A. J. Giacomini.

Dues and assessments for the first quarter, amounting to \$5.25, are now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, and will become delinquent on March 31, 1911. There are two death assessments of 25 cents each, levied on account of the deaths of J. E. Spink and E. Magnus. Dues, \$1.50; death assessments, 50 cents; strike assessments, January 1st to April 1st, \$3.25.

Dr. Jane E. Robbins, executive secretary of the Public Education Association of New York, is an advocate of more domestic science in the public schools. "Very few girls today receive systematic domestic training from their mothers," she says. "Sometimes the mothers are ignorant of their duty, or are foolishly unselfish, or are bitten with the silly notion that book learning is the only 'genteel' knowledge. Besides, the child is in school during the part of the day when the housework is being done, and so she should be taught housework at school. The girl who can't do the higher mathematics, but knows enough to put the butter on the ice, so it won't melt, is quite as valuable a person as the mathematical prodigy—who would be apt to forget all about the butter."

A teacher in the primary grades of a Santa Rosa school was instructing her class in the composition of sentences. After a talk of several minutes, she wrote two sentences on the blackboard, one grammatically wrong, the other a misstatement of facts. The sentences were: "The hen has three legs. Who done it?" "Willie," she said, "go to the blackboard and show where the fault lies in these two sentences." Willie did so. To her astonishment, he wrote: "The hen never done it; God done it."

## S. N. WOOD & CO.

# MEN'S SUITS and OVERCOATS FOR \$15 (Union Made) (Worth \$20 Easily)

There it is. Can you beat it? Low price coupled with high quality. S. N. WOOD & CO.'S SUITS ARE INSURED. Every suit we sell is backed up by the following guarantee: "MONEY BACK IF YOU ARE NOT PLEASED." We press, sponge and keep in repair every garment sold, for one year, FREE OF CHARGE.

## S. N. WOOD & CO.

The Satisfactory Union Store.  
Cor. Market and 4th Streets

### PASSPORTS IN RUSSIA.

Every person arriving in Russia is required to surrender his passport to the owner or manager of the hotel or house he stops at, and, if married, give all information as to the name and ages of his wife and children, so as to enable the house owner or hotel proprietor to complete the blank prescribed by law for submittance with the passport to the respective police district station for registration.

The blanks are made out in duplicate, one copy being filled out at the police station and the other forwarded to the address bureau, at which place it is possible to learn the address of any one residing, temporarily or otherwise, in the city. A similar blank is filled out when the party moves into another house or leaves the city, notation being made as to the destination. The traveler in leaving need only inform the hotel management or house owner, provided he is living in private apartments, of his departure, and give the name of the city or country he is bound for.

"Things at the worst will cease."—Macbeth.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.  
American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.  
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Standard Box Factory.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgomery.

### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

John N. Larkin, the veteran printer-editor of Sacramento, is still in a precarious condition as a result of a stroke of apoplexy suffered on the evening of March 3d. The doctors hope to pull him through.

George A. Tracy left on the Mariposa last Friday morning for a trip to Tahiti. The daily papers state that he is to go to the Orient after visiting the South Sea Islands, and that he expects to be back in time for the August convention of the International Typographical Union.

In the Sunday supplement of the "Call" on the 26th inst. there will be a page dealing with "Printer-Journalists of the Days of Gold." It will be issued in connection with the publicity work of the I. T. U. convention, and it is hoped that it will prove interesting to printers of the present day.

The National Arbitration Board declared heavily in favor of Memphis Typographical Union, and over \$2000 was divided among the men as a result of the decision, which was ordered to be in force, starting with last July.

Chicago Typographical Union appreciates faithful service, and is now paying ex-Secretary McEvoy \$20 a week. He is seventy-five years old, and served as secretary from 1888 to 1909. "Bill" is one of the best-known printers in the country, and has surely earned his pension.

The printers of Tampa, Florida, want to see a branch home established in their State. Some members find the rarified atmosphere of Colorado Springs unsuitable for their complaints, and the warmer climate of Florida is referred to in glowing terms by the typos of that section.

The Franklin Printing Trades' Association of San Francisco has indorsed the "Denhamethods" Cost System, named after the Robert S. Denham Co. of Cleveland, Ohio. The personal services of J. Foster Denham have been engaged to install the system for members of the association. Among other good things to help a cost system are plenty of type and facilities, good light, sanitary offices, sensible methods of handling work, and that co-operation from employees that comes from up-to-date treatment.

G. Valentine Hess, mandolinist on the Orpheum circuit, also fingers the keyboard of the linotype when necessary. In addition to that, he is a trade unionist of the right kind, and prosperity in another direction has not turned his head from his early love. He says that operating or proof-reading is his trade, and that vaudeville is his vocation. Mr. Hess jokingly adds that he "prefers vaudeville." He joined New York Typographical Union years ago, and has worked on the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer" and the Butte "Miner." He is a member of the vaudeville firm of Hess, Munro and Powell.

After negotiations covering two years, the Chicago newspaper printers are now working under a new scale. Linotype operators will work under the same rate of wages as heretofore, while the hourly salaries of hand men will be increased seven cents an hour. Proofreaders, copyholders, copycutters, makeups and assistant machine tenders will receive an increase of \$3 per week.

In the "Pacific Union Printer" of December, 1892, above the list of officers appeared this line: "Meets last Sunday in each month at 2 p. m., at Shiels Building, 32 O'Farrell street." In another part of the same issue was this paragraph: "The regular December meeting day occurring on Christmas, and the following Sunday being New Years, it was decided to hold an adjourned session on December 18th."

The Philadelphia "Public Ledger" recently celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary. George W. Childs was at one time owner of this paper, and his generous donation to the Union Printers' Home will ever be gratefully acknowledged by unionists.



# DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.

Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandler Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays in afternoon, other Fridays in evening, at 395 Franklin. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 2464 California.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Conductors and Starters, No. 13105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners' Protective Union, No. 13020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia. Headquarters, same place.

Hatters—C. Davis, secretary, 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horsehoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 63—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers' and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific—91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

## For Women in Union and Home

The women of Washington are taking the responsibility of citizenship rather more seriously than does the average man, as is shown by the organization of the Voters' Educational Association, which has recently been started in Tacoma, and the Study Clubs for Voters which have been organized in Seattle and other parts of the State. These clubs are formed for the purpose of acquainting members with questions of State and municipal politics. Partisan politics has no place in the study. The "Tacoma News," in commenting on the interest which women have taken in affairs, says: "It is going to be hard to find the prophet who predicted some months ago that women will never take enough interest in public affairs to warrant their acquisition of citizenship."

Catharine Panagiotaton is the first woman to be made a member of the faculty of the University of Athens in Greece. After obtaining her diploma she worked for a time in the hospitals of Egypt, where she became famous for her successful treatment of cholera cases. When she made her first appearance as instructor in the University of Athens some of the students and some of the faculty objected, and she was greeted with shouts of "Go down to the kitchen." But the majority of the students and the faculty stood by her, and she is now one of its most popular members.

A young actress recently refused to play a part which she considered objectionable because of its moral teaching, and in defense she said: "I have Maude Adams as an example. She never played a part that her own mother or father would not have wanted to see her play. She is at the head of her profession, and if I ever get there I am going to get there in the same way."

Miss Sophia Hilbrun has invented a machine which will open four hundred letters a minute. The invention is the result of her experience at the head of a mail order firm which taught her the necessity of saving time in opening mail.

The Council of Jewish women has started a national campaign for a cleaner press. The Texas Federation of Women's Clubs recently indorsed the action, and pledged its support.

Thirty-five women have recently been elected as town councilors in various parts of Sweden, and of this number seventeen are school teachers.

Dr. Amalia Fresch has been appointed physician to the imperial crown princess of Turkey.

He: "Do you think absence makes the heart grow fonder?" She: "I don't know. Go away for a long time, and I'll write and let you know."



**"A DREAM."**  
By Leo Tolstoy.

Part II.

This dream set me again thinking about the land question; a question of which those who live constantly in the country, among a poverty-stricken agricultural peasant population, cannot help thinking. I know I have often written about it; but under the influence of that dream, even at the risk of repeating myself, I once more felt the need to express myself, Carthago delenda est. As long as people's attitude toward private property in land remains unchanged, the cruelty, madness and evil of this form of the enslavement of some men by others, cannot be pointed out too frequently.

People say that land is property, and they say this because the government recognizes private property in land. But fifty years ago the government upheld private property in human beings; yet a time came when it was admitted that human beings cannot be private property, and the government ceased to hold them to be property. So it will be with property in land. The government now upholds that property, and protects it by its power; but a day will come when the government will cease to acknowledge this kind of property, and will abolish it. The government will have to abolish it, because private property in land is just such an injustice as property in men—serfdom—used to be. The difference lies only in the fact that serfdom was a direct, definite slavery, while land-slavery is indirect and indefinite. Then Peter was John's slave, whereas now Peter is the slave of some person unknown, but certainly of him who owns the land Peter requires in order to feed himself and his family.

And not only is land-slavery just as unjust and cruel a slavery as serfdom used to be, it is even harder on the slaves, and more criminal on the part of the slaveholders. For under serfdom, if not from sympathy then at least from self-interest, the owner was obliged to see to it that his serf did not wither away and die of want; but to the best of his ability and understanding he looked after his slaves' morality. Now the landowner cares nothing if his landless slave withers away or becomes demoralized; for he knows that however many men die or become depraved at his work, he will always be able to find workmen.


The injustice and cruelty of the new, present-day slavery—land-slavery—is so evident, and the condition of the slaves is everywhere so hard, that one would have expected this new slavery to have recognized by now as out of date half a century ago; and it should, one would have thought, have been abolished, as serfdom was abolished.

"But," it is said, "property in land cannot be abolished, for it would be impossible to divide equally among all the laborers and non-laborers the advantages given by land of different qualities."

But that is not true. To abolish property in land, no distribution of land is necessary.

Just as, when serfdom was abolished, no distribution of the people liberated was necessary, but all that was needed was the abolition of the law that upheld serfdom, so with the abolition of private property in land, no distribution of land is needed, but only the abolition of the law sanctioning private property in land. And as when serfdom was abolished the serfs of their

**A. G. CLÉMENT**  
Merchant Tailor  
HAS NOW UNIONIZED HIS TWO STORES  
914 Market and 270 Market



**SUITS TO ORDER \$25 UP**

own accord settled down as best suited them, so when private property in land is abolished, people will find a way of sharing the land among themselves, so that all may have equal advantage from it. How this will be arranged, whether by Henry George's single-tax system, or in some other way, we cannot foresee. But it is certain that the government need only cease to uphold by force the obviously unjust and oppressive rights of property in land, and the people, released from those restrictions, will always find a means of apportioning the land by common consent, in such a way that everyone will have an equal share of the benefits the use of the land confers.

It is only necessary for the majority of landowners—that is, slaveowners—to understand, as they did in the matter of serfdom, that property in land is as hard on the present-day slaves, and as great an iniquity on the part of the slaveowners, as serfdom was; and, having understood that it is only necessary for them to impress on the government the necessity of repealing the laws sanctioning property in land: that is, land-slavery.

But strange to say, the present slaveowners, the landed proprietors, not only fail to see the criminality of their position, and do not impress on the government the necessity of abolishing land slavery, but on the contrary they consciously and unconsciously, by all manner of means, blind themselves and their slaves to the criminality of their position.

The reasons of this are: first, that serfdom in the 'fifties, being the plain, downright enslavement of man by man, ran too clearly counter to religious and moral feeling; while land-slavery is not a direct, immediate slavery, but is a form of slavery more hidden from the slaves, and especially from the slaveowners, by complicated governmental, social and economic institutions. And the second reason is that, while in the days of serfdom only one class were slaveowners, all classes, except the most numerous one—consisting of peasants who have too little land, laborers and workingmen—are slaveowners now. Nowadays nobles, merchants, officials, manufacturers, professors, teachers, authors, musicians, painters, rich peasants, rich men's servants, well-paid artisans, electricians, mechanics, etc., are all slaveowners of the peasants who have insufficient land, and of the unskilled workmen who—apparently as a result of most varied causes, but in reality as a result of one cause alone (the appropriation of land by the landed proprietors)—are obliged to give their labor and even their lives to those who possess the advantages land affords. These two reasons, that the new slavery is less evident than the old, and the new slaveowners are much more numerous than the old ones, account for the fact that the slaveowners of our day do not see, and do not admit, the cruelty and criminality of their position, and do not free themselves from it.

(To be continued.)

"Happiness grows at our own firesides, and is not to be picked up in strangers' galleries."—Douglas Jerrold.

Store Open Saturday  
Evenings Until 10

**B. KATSCHINSKI**

Store Open Saturday  
Evenings Until 10

# PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

**825 MARKET STREET** Opposite Stockton St.  
Commercial Bldg.  
**San Francisco's Union Shoe Store**

## MEN'S HIGH GRADE UNION-STAMPED SHOES



One of Our Leaders  
**The Sport  
Tan Calf  
Button  
Shoes**  
**\$3.50**

Newest "Poppy Tan" Russia Calf  
Button Shoes, High "Stub Toe" Shape  
—Creased Vamps—Fancy Perforated  
Foxings—Hand Welt Soles  
—High Cuban Heels—every  
pair Union Stamped..... **\$3.50**

**IF** you don't look at your shoes, other people do. You're surely not always looking at the tops of tall buildings! Take a glance at your feet occasionally—see whether they're properly and stylishly shod, and if you have any doubts, **TAKE A LOOK AT OUR SPLENDID WINDOW DISPLAY—THE BEST EXHIBIT OF MEN'S FOOT-WEAR EVER SEEN IN SAN FRANCISCO.** You'll find the style you want here—200 styles to choose from—all shapes, all leathers, priced from **\$2.50 to \$5.50.**

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED  
**STACY-ADAMS UNION-STAMPED SHOES FOR MEN**  
**\$5.00—\$5.50**